L32 ANSWER 40 OF 81 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:754199 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:268413
TITLE: Molecular neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons
INVENTOR(S): Iadarola, Michael J.; Olah, Zoltan; Karai, Laszlo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Department of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002076444	A1	20021003	WO 2001-US9425	20010322

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2001-US9425 20010322
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

TI Molecular neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons

AB The present invention provides methods and **kits** for the selective ablation of pain-sensing neurons. The methods comprise administration of a vanilloid receptor agonist to a ganglion in an amt. that causes death of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons. Accordingly, the present invention provides methods of controlling pain and inflammatory disorders that involve activation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons.

ST pain neurosurgery vanilloid receptor ablation **capsaicin** **resiniferatoxin**

IT Ganglion
(autonomic; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)

IT Pain
(chronic; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intraganglionic; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT Anesthetics
(local; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT Analgesia
Ganglion
Genetic engineering
Transformation, genetic
(mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT **Capsaicin** receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT Surgery
(neurol.; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT Ganglion
(spinal; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT Nervous system
(surgery; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT Ganglion
(trigeminal; mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)
IT **94-24-6, Tetracaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 404-86-4, Capsaicin 38396-39-3 57444-62-9, Resiniferatoxin**
84057-95-4, Ropivacaine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mol. neurosurgery for pain control by local administration of **capsaicin** or **resiniferatoxin** for ablation of vanilloid receptor-bearing neurons)

ANSWER 46 OF 66 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000213687 EMBASE
TITLE: The use of NMDA-receptor antagonists in the treatment of chronic pain.
AUTHOR: Hewitt D.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. D.J. Hewitt, Department of Neurology, Emory Clinic, 1365 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30322, United States
SOURCE: Clinical Journal of Pain, (2000) 16/2 SUPPL. (S73-S79).
Refs: 65
ISSN: 0749-8047 CODEN: CJPAEU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*chronic . . .
dextro aspartic acid receptor blocking agent: DL, intradermal drug administration
*n methyl dextro aspartic acid receptor blocking agent: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
***n methyl dextro aspartic acid receptor blocking agent: SP, intraspinal drug administration**
*n methyl dextro aspartic acid receptor blocking agent: TL, intrathecal. . . . methyl dextro aspartic acid receptor
ketamine: AE, adverse drug reaction
ketamine: CT, clinical trial
ketamine: CM, drug comparison
ketamine: DO, drug dose
ketamine: DT, drug therapy
ketamine: SP, intraspinal drug administration
ketamine: TL, intrathecal drug administration
ketamine: IV, intravenous drug administration
ketamine: PO, oral drug administration
ketamine: SC, subcutaneous drug administration
dextromethorphan:. . . administration
dextromethorphan: CB, drug combination
dextromethorphan: CM, drug comparison
dextromethorphan: DO, drug dose
dextromethorphan: DT, drug therapy
dextromethorphan: DL, intradermal drug administration
dextromethorphan: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
dextromethorphan: SP, intraspinal drug administration
dextromethorphan: TL, intrathecal drug administration
dextromethorphan: PO, oral drug administration
memantine: CM, drug comparison
memantine: DT, drug therapy
memantine: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
memantine: SP, intraspinal drug administration
amantadine: DO, drug dose
amantadine: DT, drug therapy
opiate
methadone: DT, drug therapy
dextropropoxyphene: DT, drug therapy
ketobemidone: CM, drug comparison
ketobemidone: DT, drug therapy
dizocilpine: AE, adverse drug reaction

dizocilpine: CM, drug comparison
dizocilpine: DT, drug therapy
dizocilpine: IP, intraperitoneal drug administration
dizocilpine: SP, intraspinal drug administration
dizocilpine: TL, intrathecal drug administration
2 amino 5 phosphonovaleric acid: DT, drug therapy
2 amino 5 phosphonovaleric acid: SP, intraspinal drug administration
2 amino 5 phosphonovaleric acid: TL, intrathecal drug administration
dextrorphan: CB, drug combination
dextrorphan: DT, drug therapy
dextrorphan: SP, intraspinal drug administration
formaldehyde
capsaicin
alfentanil: CT, clinical trial
alfentanil: CM, drug comparison
alfentanil: DT, drug therapy
alfentanil: IV, intravenous drug administration
morphine: CT, clinical trial
morphine: CB, drug combination
morphine: CM, drug comparison
morphine: DT, drug therapy
morphine: SP, intraspinal drug administration
morphine: TL, intrathecal drug administration
morphine: IV, intravenous drug administration
morphine: PO, oral drug administration
morphine: SC, subcutaneous drug administration
phencyclidine:. . . CM, drug comparison
phencyclidine: DT, drug therapy
lorazepam: CM, drug comparison
lorazepam: DT, drug therapy
bupivacaine: CB, drug combination
bupivacaine: CM, drug comparison
bupivacaine: DT, drug therapy
bupivacaine: SP, intraspinal drug administration
naloxone
2 amino 4 methyl 5 phospho 3 pentenoic acid ethyl ester
RN. . . 297-88-1, 76-99-3; (dextropropoxyphene) 1639-60-7, 469-62-5; (ketobemidone) 469-79-4; (dizocilpine) 77086-21-6; (2 amino 5 phosphonovaleric acid) 76726-92-6; (dextrorphan) 125-73-5, 143-98-6; (formaldehyde) 50-00-0; (**capsaicin**) **404-86-4**; (alfentanil) 69049-06-5, 71195-58-9; (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (phencyclidine) 77-10-1, 956-90-1; (lorazepam) 846-49-1; (bupivacaine) 18010-40-7, 2180-92-9, 55750-21-5; (naloxone) 357-08-4, 465-65-6; (2 amino. . .

SPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:67183 USPATFULL
TITLE: Use of GLP for the treatment, prevention, diagnosis, and prognosis of bone-related and nutrition-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Henriksen, Dennis Bang, Alleroed, DENMARK

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037836	A1	20020328	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-954304	A1	20010918	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2000-22844	20000918
	GB 2000-29920	20001207

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2814
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD [0328] **capsaicin**
DETD . . . be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, e.g., intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intracapsular, **intraspinal**, intrasternal, intratumor, intranasal, epidural, intra-arterial, intraocular, intraorbital, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (e.g., inhalation), transdermal (topical-particularly to the ears, nose, eyes, or. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, topical, depo injection, implantation, time-release mode, controlled-release mode, intracavitary, intranasal, inhalation, intratumor, intraocular intraperitoneal, intraorbital, intracapsular, **intraspinal**, intrasternal, intra-arterial, intradermal parenteral, transmucosal, nasal, rectal, intravaginal, sublingual, submucosal, transdernal, or transdermal patch route.

L16 ANSWER 22 OF 66 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:22460 USPATFULL
TITLE: Kappa agonist compounds, pharmaceutical formulations and method of prevention and treatment of pruritus therewith
INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Wei Yuan, Collegeville, PA, UNITED STATES
Maycock, Alan L., Malvern, PA, UNITED STATES
Marella, Michael Anthony, Exton, PA, UNITED STATES
Kumar, Virendra, Paoli, PA, UNITED STATES
Gaul, Forrest, Glen Moore, PA, UNITED STATES
Guo, Deqi, Phoenixville, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002013296	A1	20020131	
	US 6486165	B2	20021126	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-803957	A1	20010313	(9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-372191, filed on 11 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6239154 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-150369, filed on 9 Sep 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-34661, filed on 3 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5945443 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-899086, filed on 23 Jul 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5744458 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-796078, filed on 5 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5688955 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-612680, filed on 8 Mar 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5646151
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 66 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:206794 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Nicotinamide acids, amides, and their mimetics active as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes
INVENTOR(S):	Magee, Thomas Victor, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES Marfat, Anthony, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES Chambers, Robert James, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pfizer Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002111495	A1	20020815	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62811	A1	20020131	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-265240P	20010131	(60)
	US 1997-43403P	19970404	(60)
	US 1998-105120P	19981021	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PFIZER INC, 150 EAST 42ND STREET, 5TH FLOOR - STOP 49, NEW YORK, NY, 10017-5612
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	7710

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . factor (PDGF); (rr) fibroblast growth factor, e.g., basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF); (ss) granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF); (tt) **capsaicin** cream; (uu) Tachykinin NK.sub.1 and NK.sub.3 receptor antagonists selected from the group consisting of NKP-608C; SB-233412 (talnetant); and D-4418; and.

.

.

DETD [0664] (rr) **Capsaicin**;

DETD . . . ingredient in suitable liquid form for delivery by: (1) injection or infusion which is intraarterial, intra- or transdermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, **intraspinal**, intrathecal, or intravenous, wherein said active ingredient: (a) is contained in solution as a solute; (b) is contained in the. . .

R 16 OF 66 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:228358 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Thiazolyl-, oxazolyl-, pyrrolyl-, and imidazolyl-acid amide derivatives useful as inhibitors of PDE4 isozymes
INVENTOR(S):	Marfat, Anthony, Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES McKechney, Michael William, Fairport, NY, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pfizer Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002123520	A1	20020905	
	US 6559168	B2	20030506	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62145	A1	20020131	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-265486P	20010131 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PFIZER INC, 150 EAST 42ND STREET, 5TH FLOOR - STOP 49, NEW YORK, NY, 10017-5612
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	6963

```
  FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:18:20 ON 26 SEP 2003
L1             1 S CAPSAICIN/CN
L2             1 S RESINIFERATOXIN/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, IPA' ENTERED AT 19:18:56 ON 26
     SEP 2003
L3          8047 S INTRAVERTEBRAL OR INTRASPINAL OR (INTRA SPINAL)
L4         22528 S L1 OR CAPSAICIN
L5          1147 S L2 OR RESINIFERATOXIN
L6             1 S L3 (10W) L4
L7             1 S L3 (10W) L5
L8          1856 S VANILLOID (10W) RECEPTOR
L9             1 S L3 (10W) L8
L10          445 S L4 (10W) L8
L11            2 S L10 AND L3
L12           81 S L4 AND L3
L13           81 S L4 AND L3
L14           81 S L4 AND L3
L15           81 S L13 OR L14
L16           66 DUPLICATE REMOVE L15 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17            3 S L8 AND L3
```

L23 ANSWER 119 OF 333 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001216569 EMBASE

TITLE: Prevention of cerebral vasospasm by a **capsaicin** derivative, glyceryl nonivamide, in an experimental model of subarachnoid hemorrhage.

AUTHOR: Lin C.-L.; Lo Y.-C.; Chang C.-Z.; Kwan A.-L.; Chen I.-J.; Howng S.-L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.-L. Kwan, Kaohsiung Medical University, Department of Neurosurgery, No. 100, Shih-Chuan 1st Road, Kaohsiung 80708, Taiwan,Province of China

SOURCE: Surgical Neurology, (2001) 55/5 (297-301).
Refs: 19
ISSN: 0090-3019 CODEN: SGNRAI

PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0090-3019(01)00438-4

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
025 Hematology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

TI Prevention of cerebral vasospasm by a **capsaicin** derivative, glyceryl nonivamide, in an experimental model of subarachnoid hemorrhage.

AB . . . that stimulating vascular K(+) channel activity prevented the development of cerebral vasospasm. Recent evidence indicates that glyceryl nonivamide (GLNVA), a **capsaicin** derivative, has a vasorelaxant effect on the aortic vascular smooth muscle due to the release of coronary calcitonin gene-related peptide,. . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
*brain vasospasm: PC, prevention
*brain vasospasm: DT, drug therapy
*subarachnoid hemorrhage: DT, drug therapy
rabbit
drug efficacy
nonhuman
male
animal experiment
animal model
controlled study
article
***capsaicin derivative: DT, drug therapy**
***capsaicin derivative: DO, drug dose**
***capsaicin derivative: DV, drug development**
***capsaicin derivative: TL, intrathecal drug administration**
glyceryl nonivamide: DT, drug therapy
glyceryl nonivamide: DO, drug dose
glyceryl nonivamide: DV, drug development
glyceryl nonivamide: TL, intrathecal drug administration
unclassified drug

L23 ANSWER 120 OF 333 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001213364 EMBASE
TITLE: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor is released in the dorsal
horn by distinctive p

L27 ANSWER 174 OF 175 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 81022434 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981022434
TITLE: Effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** on thermal, mechanical and chemical nociceptive response in the cat.
AUTHOR: Abay E.O.; Yaksh T.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurochir. Res. Dept., Mayo Found., Rochester, Minn. 55901,
United States
SOURCE: Pharmacologist, (1980) 22/3 (242).
CODEN: PHMCAA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

TI Effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** on thermal, mechanical and chemical nociceptive response in the cat.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*nociception
***pain threshold**
cat
dose response
mechanical stimulation
stimulation
thermal stimulation
drug response
abstract report
intrathecal drug administration
*bradykinin
***capsaicin**

RN (bradykinin) 58-82-2, 5979-11-3; (**capsaicin**) **404-86-4**

L27 ANSWER 175 OF 175 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80035205 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980035205
TITLE: Intrathecal **capsaicin** depletes substance P in the rat spinal cord and produces prolonged thermal analgesia.
AUTHOR: Yaksh T.L.; Farb D.H.; Leeman S.E.; Jessell T.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Neurosurg. Res. Pharmacol., Mayo Clin., Rochester, Minn. 55901, United States
SOURCE: Science, (1979) 206/4417 (481-483).
CODEN: SCIEAS
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
002 Physiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English

TI Intrathecal **capsaicin** depletes substance P in the rat spinal cord and produces prolonged thermal analgesia.

AB A single intrathecal injection of **capsaicin** depletes substance P from primary sensory neurons and causes a prolonged increase in the thermal and chemical **pain** thresholds of the rat but no apparent change in responses to noxious mechanical stimuli.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*analgesia
*heat sensitivity
*primary afferent depolarization
***pain threshold**
*spinal cord
rat
central nervous system
animal experiment
intrathecal drug administration
*substance p
***capsaicin**

RN (substance p) 33507-63-0; (**capsaicin**) **404-86**

L27 ANSWER 172 OF 175 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81119063 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981119063
TITLE: A re-evaluation of the neurochemical and antinociceptive effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** in the rat.
AUTHOR: Nagy J.I.; Emson P.C.; Iversen L.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: MRC Neurochem. Pharmacol. Unit, MRC Cent., Med. Sch., Cambridge, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Brain Research, (1981) 211/2 (497-502).
CODEN: BRREAP
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
002 Physiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English
TI A re-evaluation of the neurochemical and antinociceptive effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** in the rat.
AB The effect of intrathecal administration of **capsaicin** in the rat on thermal nociceptive thresholds and on the content of substance P, somatostatin and glutamic acid decarboxylase in. . . horn of the spinal cord was determined. The results suggest that the depletion of spinal cord substance P induced by **capsaicin** may not by itself be sufficient to explain the observed changes in noxious thermal thresholds, which may be related instead. . .
CT Medical Descriptors:
*nociception
***pain threshold**
*spinal cord dorsal horn
spinal cord
animal experiment
rat
central nervous system
intrathecal drug administration
*substance p
***capsaicin**
*glutamate decarboxylase
*somatostatin
RN (substance p) 33507-63-0; (**capsaicin**) **404-86-4**; (glutamate decarboxylase) 9024-58-2; (somatostatin) 38916-34-6, 51110-01-1

L27 ANSWER 173 OF 175 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82048920 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1982048920
TITLE: Intracisternal **capsaicin**: Selective degeneration of chemosensitive primary sensory afferents in the adult rat.
AUTHOR: Jancso G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Physiol., Univ. Med. Sch., H-6720 Szeged, Hungary
SOURCE: Neuroscience Letters, (1981) 27/1 (41-45).
CODEN: NELED5
COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index

002 Physiology
030 Pharmacology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
TI Intracisternal **capsaicin**: Selective degeneration of chemosensitive primary sensory afferents in the adult rat.
AB The present study reports that intracisternal administration of **capsaicin** induces the selective degeneration of chemosensitive primary sensory afferents and results in a practically complete abolition of chemical **pain** sensitivity in the adult rat. This treatment, however, failed to affect neurogenic inflammation in the corresponding skin areas. Accordingly, intracisternal **capsaicin** induces merely the degeneration of the centrally directed axons of chemosensitive primary sensory neurones (CPSNs). To indicate their particular dual. . . these neurones, through the release of neurogenic factor(s) at their peripheral end, may effectively modulate the afferent input related to **pain** sensation at the level of sensory receptors.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*chemoreceptor
*nerve degeneration
***pain**
*primary afferent depolarization
*sensory nerve
*skin nerve
intracisternal drug administration
central nervous system
peripheral nervous system
intracerebroventricular drug administration
animal experiment
rat
nervous system
therapy
intracerebral drug administration
***capsaicin**
RN **(capsaicin) 404-86-4**

L27 ANSWER 174 OF 175 EMBASE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81022434 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981022434
TITLE: Effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** on thermal, mechanical and chemical nociceptive response in the cat.
AUTHOR: Abay E.O.; Yaksh T.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurochir. Res. Dept., Mayo Found., Rochester, Minn. 55901,
United States
SOURCE: Pharmacologist, (1980) 22/3 (242).
CODEN: PHMCAA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
TI Effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** on thermal, mechanical and chemical nociceptive response in the cat.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*nociception
***pain threshold**
cat

dose response
mechanical stimulation
stimulation
thermal stimulation
drug response
abstract report
intrathecal drug administration
*bradykinin
***capsaicin**
RN (bradykinin) 58-82-2, 5979-11-3; (**capsaicin**) **404-86-4**

L27 ANSWER 175 OF 175 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80035205 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980035205
TITLE: Intrathecal **capsaicin** depletes substance P in the rat spinal cord and produces prolonged thermal analgesia.
AUTHOR: Yaksh T.L.; Farb D.H.; Leeman S.E.; Jessell T.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Neurosurg. Res. Pharmacol., Mayo Clin., Rochester, Minn. 55901, United States
SOURCE: Science, (1979) 206/4417 (481-483).
CODEN: SCIEAS
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
002 Physiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
TI Intrathecal **capsaicin** depletes substance P in the rat spinal cord and produces prolonged thermal analgesia.
AB A single intrathecal injection of **capsaicin** depletes substance P from primary sensory neurons and causes a prolonged increase in the thermal and chemical **pain** thresholds of the rat but no apparent change in responses to noxious mechanical stimuli.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*analgesia
*heat sensitivity
*primary afferent depolarization
***pain threshold**
*spinal cord
rat
central nervous system
animal experiment
intrathecal drug administration
*substance p
***capsaicin**
RN (substance p) 33507-63-0; (**capsaicin**) **404-86-4**

ANSWER 168 OF 175 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84165407 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1984165407
TITLE: Action of intrathecal **capsaicin** and its structural analogues on the content and release of spinal substance P: Selectivity of action and relationship to analgesia.
AUTHOR: Jhamandas K.; Yaksh T.L.; Harty G.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada
SOURCE: Brain Research, (1984) 306/1-2 (215-225).
CODEN: BRREAP
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
002 Physiology
030 Pharmacology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: English

TI Action of intrathecal **capsaicin** and its structural analogues on the content and release of spinal substance P: Selectivity of action and relationship to analgesia.. . .

AB Intrathecal injections of **capsaicin** (CAP) and 4 other homovanillic acid (HMV) derivatives related to the structure of CAP were carried out. **Capsaicin**, 1-nonenoylvanillylamide (NVA), HMV-dodecylamide (DCA) (but not HMV-cyclohexylamide (CHA) or HMV-hexadecylamide (HDC) reduced the spinal content of substance P (SP), as. . . using in vivo superfusion of the rat spinal cord, CAP, DCA and NVA were found to stimulate release of SP. **Capsaicin** had no effect on the levels of CCK or VIP immunoreactivity in the spinal superfusate. A tachyphylaxis to the effect. . . and antinociception suggest the presence of a specific receptor site associated with a specific population of primary afferents through which **pain** information may pass. Whether SP is an 'afferent **pain** transmitter' is not clear, but at the least, it appears to serve as a marker for a population of afferents. . .

CT Medical Descriptors:
*analgesia
*behavior
*drug comparison
*drug mechanism
*n cyclohexylhomovanillamide
*n dodecylhomovanillamide
*n hexadecylhomovanillamide
*neurotoxicity
*spinal cord
*tachyphylaxis
radioimmunoassay
intoxication
nervous system
intrathecal drug administration
regional perfusion
nonhuman
central nervous system
peripheral nervous system
rat
animal experiment
animal cell
***capsaicin**

*cholecystokinin
*homovanillic acid
*kainic acid
*nonivamide
*piperine
*substance p
*vasoactive intestinal polypeptide

RN (**capsaicin**) **404-86-4**; (cholecystokinin) 9011-97-6, 93443-27-7; (homovanillic acid) 306-08-1; (kainic acid) 487-79-6; (nonivamide) 2444-46-4; (piperine) 94-62-2; (substance p) 33507-63-0; (vasoactive intestinal polypeptide) 37221-79-7

LE: Respiratory effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** in arthritic and non-arthritic rats.

AUTHOR: Bervoets K.; Colpaert F.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

SOURCE: Life Sciences, (1984) 34/25 (2477-2483).
CODEN: LIFSAK
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English

TI Respiratory effects of intrathecal **capsaicin** in arthritic and non-arthritic rats.

AB The study determined the effects of intrathecal injection of 50 .mu.g of **capsaicin** on respiration in rats with adjuvant arthritis as well as in control animals. Whole body plethysmographic measurements of steady-state frequency,. . . tidal volume, and minute volume of respiration were made 3 hours and for up to 11 days after intrathecal injection. **Capsaicin** increased minute volume within 3 hours of its intrathecal injection in control animals. Intrathecal **capsaicin** also reduced the respiratory response to adjuvant arthritis in the experimental animals; the latter effect was apparent 11 days after injection. This biphasic pattern of **capsaicin** effects is consistent with a possible role of substance P in the chronic **pain** which is presumably associated with adjuvant arthritis in the rat.

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1989250886
TITLE: Thermal analgesia following intrathecal **capsaicin** administration in rats - Detailed measurements of thermal analgesia over the lower body by a thermal probe.
AUTHOR: Harada Y.; Aoki M.; Namiki A.; Shimizu H.; Tsukamoto T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Anesthesiology, Sapporo Medical College and Hospital, Sapporo 060, Japan
SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Anesthesiology, (1989) 38/10 (1329-1334).
ISSN: 0021-4892 CODEN: MASUAC
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
TI Thermal analgesia following intrathecal **capsaicin** administration in rats - Detailed measurements of thermal analgesia over the lower body by a thermal probe.

AB This study was undertaken to examine the thermal **pain** thresholds over a wide area of the lower body surface following the intrathecal administration of **capsaicin** in rats. Thermal nociceptive thresholds measured under light halothane anesthesia were determined as skin twitch or escape response latencies to the heat stimulation (52.0.degree.C) by a thermal probe. **Capsaicin** (50.mu.g in 10.mu.l) was injected through a chronically implanted catheter whose tip was near the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. The hot-plate test (52.0.degree.C) was also performed in all rats tested. Increases in thermal **pain** thresholds were consistently observed in the low back and abdominal region, while the hind paws did not always respond with. . . the sole of hind paws measured by hot-plate test correlated well with those by thermal probe test. In conclusion, intrathecal **capsaicin** definitely produced thermal analgesia, but its intensity was considerably variable in the hind paws. These results are in keeping with our previous finding that there was much variability in the effect of **capsaicin** assessed by the hot-plate test, indicating a possibility that **capsaicin** does not spread uniformly in the CSF because of its water insolubility or difficulty in penetrating to the large nerve.

ITLE: **Capsaicin** and **pain** mechanisms.
AUTHOR: Winter J.; Bevan S.; Campbell E.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sandoz Institute Medical Research, Gower Place,London WC1E 6BN, United Kingdom
SOURCE: British Journal of Anaesthesia, (1995) 75/2 (157-168).
ISSN: 0007-0912 CODEN: BJANAD
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
TI **Capsaicin** and **pain** mechanisms.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***pain**
analgesia
animal experiment
arthritis
clinical trial
controlled study
desensitization
double blind procedure
drug effect
drug efficacy
drug mechanism
drug structure
human
human experiment
hyperalgesia
intradermal drug administration
intrathecal